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On some North American Pseudoscorpions

collected by Dr. F. Silvestri

1. — **Chelifer nidificator** Balzan, var. **minor** Balzan.

Mexico: Vera Cruz, 3 jun.

2. — **Chelifer macrochelatus** Tömösváry.

Mexico: Córdoba, 2 ♀.

3. — **Chelifer validus** Banks.

U. S. A. California: Grant, 2 ♂; Mc. Cloud, 3 ♂, 2 jun.

I suppose that the examined animals belong to this species, which, however, highly resembles the European species *Ch. cimicoides* Fabr. and still more *Ch. lacertosus* L. Koch and *Ch. anachoreta* E. Simon. But the tibia of the palps is more robust than that of *Ch. cimicoides*, but not quite so robust as in *Ch lacertosus*.

4. — **Chelifer scorpioides** Hermann. var **tristis** (Banks).

? Syn.: Chelanops tristis Banks.

U. S. A.: New York, 1 ♀, 5 jun.

The American ♀, taken by Dr. Silvestri at New York, is so like the European species *Ch. scorpioides*, that it should not, I think, be separated from this. There are, however, some small differences, which might justify the putting up of a variety, dif-

fering from the principal form by having the tibia of the palps somewhat more slender, and the galea not quite so deeply branched. — I suppose that the five young specimens belong to the same species.

Whether the animal which Banks named *Chelanops tristis*, is the same species is, however, more doubtful.

5. — **Chelifer scabriculus** E. Simon.

U. S. A. California: Grant, 1 ♂.

The species belongs to the *cancroides* type. The 8 anterior tergites of the male have lateral keels and are strongly produced.

The tarsus of the I. pair of legs has at the outer corner a projection. The claws of the I. pair of legs have no tooth, those of the II. pair have an indistinct tooth, the III. an IV. pair have a distinct one. — Balzan and Tullgren who have studied the species, the former under the name of *Ch. degeneratus*, have probably, none of them, had a male for examination; I therefore give here the measurements of the male mentioned above.

Length 2.58 mm.

Abdomen: long. 1.86; lat. (between the keels) 1.03. Cephalothorax: long. 0.72; lat. 0,72. Femur: long. 0.74; lat. 0.17. Tibia: long. 0.57; lat. 0 23. Hand: long. 0.60; lat. 0.34. Fingers: long. 0.51 mm.

Pseudogarypus nov. gen.

Nathan Banks has described a North American species of Pseudoscorpions under the name of Garypus bicornis. He himself is aware that the species perhaps does not belong to the genus Garypus, saying: « This species might, on account of the structure of the cephalothorax and the absence of trochantins, form a new genus ». — The last remark is, nevertheless, only partly correct, as will be seen from the diagnosis below, but I agree with Mr. Banks thas it will he necessary to form a new genus which I propose to name *Pseudogarypus*. The diagnosis of the genus may be put up thus:

Legs. The two first pairs of legs are divided in coxa, trochanter, femur (consisting of pars basalis and pars femoralis of about equal length), tibia and one tarsal joint. The III. and IV. pairs consist of coxa, trochanter, femur (divided in a rather short pars basalis, and a longer pars tibialis), tibia and one tarsal joint. (The legs are thus constructed as in the African genus *Feaella*). Another feature is common with *Feaella*, the anus being placed under the abdomen. — The new genus has, further, each lower anterior-lateral angle of the cephalothorax prolonged into a conic tubercle, or horn, and the cephalothorax provided on each side with a ridge — The genus differs from *Feaella* in missing the small lateral shields, so characteristic for the latter genus, and in the totally different form of the palps, these being in all like those of a true *Garypus*. — The place of the new genus will, after all, be between *Garypus* and *Feaella*, the genus having features of each of these genera.

6. — **Pseudogarypus bicornis** (Banks).

Syn : 1895 Garypus bicornis Banks, yourn. New York Ent. Soc. Vol III p. 8.

U. S A California: Shasta Springs, 1 specimen

I have no doubt that the animal I have had before me, belongs to the same species described by Nathan Banks, in spite of one or two differences between Banks, description and my animal. Banks writes, that the cephalothorax has « a high elevated ridge each side, about parallel with the side margins »; I should prefer to say, that this « ridge » is « the side margin », but my specimen is well extended; in more meagre specimens the lower parts of the sides, perhaps, will be visible out side the « ridge ». — Banks says: « all hard parts coarsely granulate » I should prefer calling it « flatly granulate ».

As Mr. Banks has given no measurements, I shall give some here:

Length: 2.7 mm

Abdomen: long. 2.03; lat. 1.50. Cephalothorax: long. 0.64; lat. 0.51 (behind). Femur: long. 1.14; lat. 0.21. Tibia: long. 0.50; lat. 0.21. Hand: long. 0.50; lat 0.29. Fingers: long. 0.86 mm.

7. — **Ideobisium simile** Balzan.

Mexico: Córdoba, one nearly adult specimen. Vera Cruz, one very young specimen, probably belonging to the same species

8. — **Ideobisium tacomense** nov. sp.

No eyes, but the animal is in the general appearance more like an *Ideoroncus* than an *Ideoblothrus*.

Colour. Cephalothorax and palps reddish brown abdomen and the other parts greyish brown.

Cephalothorax considerably longer than wide, parallel-sided, only a little contracted in front, the front margin slightly convex, with no tooth in the middle. The surface smooth and glossy, provided with some scattered, common hairs along the sides.

Abdomen glossy, the skin provided with fine stripes forming polygons, with rather long, acute hairs; one « tactile » hair left on the last segment

Palps about as long as the body, rather robust, glossy. Coxa completely smooth; trochanter smooth below, the upper surface somewhat rough, but not granulated; femur strongly granulated round about, less strongly below; tibia and hand slightly granulated, less so on the lower side. The hairs of the palps long and fine, acute; the fingers with « tactile » hairs. — Trochanter rather long, nearly twice as long as wide, the inner side slightly convex, the outer side nearly straight. Femur with a short and indistinct stalk, this excepted nearly parallel-sided, the outer side slightly convex near the base and the extremity, in the central part nearly straight, the inner side nearly straight; femur in all scarcely narrowed at the extremity. Tibia with a long and curved stalk, elongate, a little wider than femur, the outer side slightly convex, most so in the distal half, the inner side somewhat more strongly and regularly convex: tibia in all only a little narrowing at the extremity. Hand with a rather long stalk, with regularly rounded base, the outer side slightly convex, the inner side somewhat more strongly so, tapering to the fingers.

Fingers robust, rather strongly curved, about as long as the hand, the inner margins provided with a dense row of truncated teeth.

Mandibles proportionally robust; the fixed finger with about 12 small teeth of about equal size and closely set; the moveable finger with 5 rather strong teeth of unequal size, in the distal half.

Galea. One galea has the extremity divided into two small teeth: the other is undivided in the tip, but has a central tooth on the back; both galeas are of small size.

Legs densely clothed with moderately long and acute hairs; the femora of the two posterior pairs of legs moderately broad. Coxa of I. pair with a brown point at the exterio-anterior corner. Claws simple.

Length: 3.8 mm.

Measurements. Cephalothorax: long. 0.94; lat. 0.72. Mandibles: long. 0,57. Femur: long. 1.10; lat. 0.27. Tibia: long. 1.00 (of which the stalk 0.28); lat. 0.36. Hand: long. 0.86; lat. 0.50. Fingers: long. 0.93 mm.

Habitat. U. S. A. Tacoma: Elbe, 1 specimen.

The species differs from *Ideoroncus mexicanus* Banks, redescribed by With, by having no eyes and by the strongly granulated palp.

As to *Ideoroncus obscurus* Banks, the description of this species is so incomplete, that no sure decision is possible. I have, some time ago, in « The Canadian Entomologist » (May 1908, p. 163) recorded this species from Western Canada, but this specimen is completely different from the animal from Tacoma, described above.

9. — **Obisium parvulum** Banks.

U. S. A. New York, 3 adult specimens and 10 jun.

I believe that these specimens belong to the named species, but they are so similar to the Norwegian species *Ob. brevifemoratum* Ellingsen and to *Obisium pygmaeum* Ellingsen from Iapan, that there is great possibility for all three species being identic.

10. — **Chthonius tetrachelatus** Preyssler.

U. S. A. New York, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 15 jun.

The American specimens are completely like European ones. I suppose that this species is what Nathan Banks has named *Chth. longipalpis*. H. Hagen described in 1869 (Rec. of. Amer.

Entomol. p. 52), a species under the name of *Chthonius pennsylvanicus*, but afterwards, in 1879 (Zool. Anz. p. 400) he acknowledged it to be the same as the European species *Chth. trombidioides* (*Chth. tetrachelatus* Preysser) What Banks calls *Chth. pennsylvanicus* Hagen, must then le another species.

11. — **Chthonius** sp.

U. S. A. Tacoma: Eatonville, 1 jun

The specimen, with no eyes, is tvo young for determination.

12 — **Chthonius** sp.

U. S. A. Yosemite Park, 1 jun.

This specimen, with two eyes, is also too young to be determined.